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A NEW MYOTIS FROM MANCHURIA.

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In a small series of mammals recently purchased from A. S. Loukashkin by the U. S. National Museum, I have found a bat which is new to science. It is named for its collector.

Myotis petax loukashkini, subsp. nov.

Type.—Adult female, skin and skull, No. 270561, U. S. National Museum, collected at Wutalienchieh, Third Lake, Heilungkiang Province, North Manchuria, June 25, 1937, by A. S. Loukashkin, original No. 487.

Geographic distribution.—Known only from the type locality.

Diagnostic characters.—Smaller and paler than *M. petax petax* Hollister from Kosh-Agatch, Altai.

Color.—The color of the back is Drab (Ridgway, 1912), rather glossy in some lights. The hairs are dark brown at the base, but the drab tips are so long that the brown does not show through. The general tone is silvery drab. The underparts are white. The brown bases of the hairs have a tendency to show through in places. In *M. p. petax* the ground color of the back is near Cinnamon-Brown (Ridgway, 1912), and the light tips of the hairs are shorter and less conspicuous.

External characters.—In all external characters, except color and smaller size *loukashkini* is like *petax*. The wing membrane is attached to the metatarsus near the base of the toe. The interfemoral membrane is haired only a short distance outward from the base of the tail. There are a few scattered long hairs on its margin near its tip, whereas its under side is more or less covered with scattered hairs. The metacarpals are of about equal length and are slightly shorter than the forearm. The tibia is free of hairs, but there are a few long hairs on the toes. The ear is short, hardly reaching to the end of the nostrils.

Skull.—The skull is like that of *M. p. petax*. Compared with skulls of *M. mystacinus* it is larger and broader, especially in the braincase.

Teeth.—The small middle premolar in both jaws stands in the tooth row. In the upper jaw the two small premolars are set close to each other and crowded against the canine, thus leaving a considerable gap between pm^3 and pm^4. This is true in the type but not in the paratype. The middle

premolar is about three-fourths the height of the first. The upper canine is of normal height, i. e., it reaches well beyond the tip of pm^4. In the lower jaw the canine is short, of about the same height of pm^4, and the small middle premolar is slender and pointed.

Measurements.—Of the type (1), paratype (2), and type of *petax* (3): head and body, 40.0, 40.0, 50.0; tail, 35.0, 34.0, 37.0; ear, 12.5, 13.0,—; tibia, 15.5, 15.0, 15.5; forearm, 36.6—, 40.5; third metacarpal, 33.0, 33.2; 36.0; foot, 10.2, 10.0, 10.0. Skull, greatest length, 14.8, 14.8, 14.5; condylobasal length, 13.2, 13.0, 13.2; interorbital breadth, 4.0, 4.5, 4.2; breadth of braincase, 7.8, 7.5; 7.6; depth of braincase, 5.8, 6.2, 5.6; maxillary tooth row, 5.2, 5.2, 5.2; mandibular tooth row, 5.5, 5.4, 5.5.

Specimens examined.—The type and one paratype (No. 270562), both from the type locality.

Remarks.—This bat belongs to that group of *Myotis* with small middle premolar normally in the tooth row, wing membrane attached to the side of the metatarsus, and ear short—the *emarginatus* group. This group includes *mystacimus*, *nattereri*, *emarginatus*, *siligorensis* and other species.

Hollister, in his description of *M. petax*, compared it with *M. daubentonii;* but the latter species belongs to the *daubentonii* group, the members of which have the wing membrane attached to the ankle instead of to the metatarsus, and whose ears extend beyond the nostril when laid forward. He records the upper tooth row ($c\text{-}m^3$) of *M. petax* as 6.1, but I find it to be 5.2.

This bat has a superficial resemblance to *M. capaccinii*, which, however, is distinctly larger and otherwise quite distinct.